

The Massillon Independent.

HOLE NO 1808

MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 9, 1896

XXXIV—NO. 41

NESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Commissioner, Commissioner of the City and County of Stark, Ohio, South Erie street, O. H., will give strict attention to his trust to care in Stark county.

BANKS.

ATLANTIC BANK, Massillon Ohio, President, J. H. Hunt.

PHYSICIANS:

J. KILKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner No. 6 East Main street, Massillon, office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

RAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

L & CO., manufacturers of These machines, Portable, Semi-Portable Engines, Horse powers, Saw Engines.

ON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn, Proprietor, manufacturers of Merchant Bar and Black Iron.

LONG GLASS FACTORY, manufacturer of Hollow Ware, Beads, etc.

LONG IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers, Roads and General.

CROCEES.

WRIGHT & SON, Established in 1832, Druggist and Commission Merchant in all kinds of Country Products, in Atwater's Block, Exchange.

JEWELERS.

KANEI, East Side Jewelry store, Main street.

COLEMAN'S dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, No. 5 South Erie street.



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LETTERS TO BILL NYE

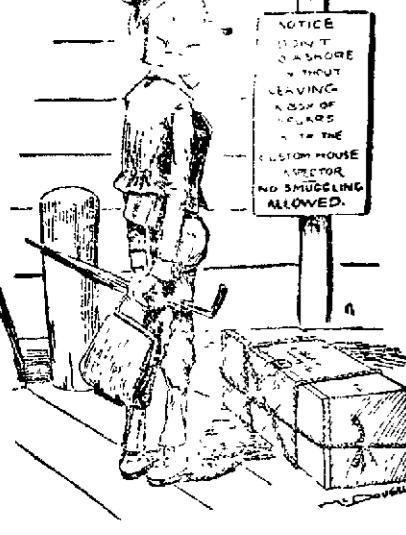
ME ELUCIDATES THE MONROE DOCTRINE FOR A CORRESPONDENT.

And Gives Some Information About His Youthful Ambition To Be a Tragedian and How He Was Outstripped—A Dark Examination Paper.

(Copyright 1855, by Edgar W. Nye.)

A gentleman friend writes to ask about the present conditions of the Monroe doctrine in this country. The Monroe doctrine affords much comfort to those who are kept indoors during the winter. On long winter evenings, together with doughnuts and hard cider, it serves to pass the time most delightfully for elderly men who are exempt from taxation and military duty.

In forming a republic 200 years ago or more I cannot believe that this country tacitly agreed to foster every 10 cent riot in South America or to put ice on



SMUGGLING.

every hot tamale there or elsewhere which under the name of a revolution for the purpose of establishing a republic, might rob and plunder and destroy, hoping to flee for shelter to the parent Republic.

When James Monroe said in 1823 that "we should consider any attempt on the part of the so-called powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as an aggression to our peace and safety, and that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing governments on this side of the water whose independence we had acknowledged or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States," he did not realize that revolutionists and asserted sizes of republics would some day become a business, and that the time might come, too, when the department of state at Washington would be kept so busy recognizing new and Prattling republics that other and more important business would have to be abandoned.

In less than two years Mr. J. Q. Adams, then president, and Mr. Monroe's secretary of state when the above doctrine was composed, saw that the spirit of the Monroe doctrine needed more careful elucidation, and so he said at the time of the congress of American powers at Panama in 1853 that "an agreement between all the parties represented at the meeting that each will guard by its own means against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders may be found desirable."

Though I may be the warm friend of a high protective tariff theoretically and a vigorous smuggler in practice, I am not bound by any law, local or international, to jerk from jail every culprit who may injudiciously adopt and overdo the above doctrine.

So, while in a conservative way we might swap cherry peacock and heads for the state of Pennsylvania and then declare our independence, the science of private and personal rebellion and the custom of producing revolutions regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays need not be at all times abated and abated by the popular republic.

Second.—You were misinformed about my ambitions to shine as a tragedian when young. I did do a little amateur acting and once went to a neighboring town quietly—on rubbers, in fact—to act out on the stage but gave it up.

In the great field of tragedy I had a girl friend at school who was my equal and rival in that line for several years but at the end of that time she took to the ballet and so of course unstripped me.

Third.—No; children do not mean to be irreverent in their remarks. They speak freely and without the shackles of supervision upon their tongues. A little girl neighbor the other day went to church for the first time, and her aunt asked her on her return how she enjoyed it.

"Not at all, auntie," said she. "They was very wude people—oful wude. They had breakfast and never give me a bite."

Emeline, Gibson, Ind.—Yes, you may address me as "My Dear Mr. Nye." You understand, of course, that it can never ripen into anything riper than that. I like your heart to heart letters, but must caution you about cherishing any false hopes of impairing the tissues of my tongue and obdurate heart. There are days, too, Emeline, when I do not feel like writing in the way you seem to prefer. We will be good friends, and I will be glad at all times to hear how you are making it out in your hand to hand contest with the world and the spelling book. Write whenever you cannot resist the feeling, and if I cannot get time to read your letters there is a young man assisting me this winter who will attend to it.

Second.—You err from a grammatical standpoint in your novel, a copy of which you send me. On page 289 you say, "I was one of six others to dine at this delightful place." You should

have a dinner, Emeline, that makes you "one of six others." Sometimes padding sand will do that.

Generally a great many inquiries come to me regarding the advancement of the colored people. I am glad to note that there is a wholesome ambition among them to improve, and that it is bearing fruit too. Here, however, is an examination paper turned in by a teacher who desired a license to spread abroad such knowledge as he possessed. The examination occurred in the Pee Dee country and is absolutely bona fide:

Question.—What effect has tobacco on the teeth?

Answer.—It gives your teeth a red look.

Q.—What on digestion?

A.—Eaten flour bread with thanks. (2) It causes the digestion to be weak and watery, and it cause us to be sick of the stomach.

Q.—What on the bones?

A.—Meat is on the bones. (2) It effects the bones worse than the flesh.

Q.—What on the flesh?

A.—Skin is on the flesh.

Q.—Which is more injurious, chewing or smoking, and why?

A.—Smoking is more injurious than chewing because it effect your lungs chewing only effect your teeth and gives you a bad breath.

Q.—What can you say of cigarette smoking?

A.—They will effect your lungs. (2) They stop the growth of the young.

Q.—What effect has intoxicating drink on the digestion?

A.—It causes them not to digest well it cause the appetite to grow but the fat is not sound, and it burn your hæst all to pieces.

Q.—What on the brain?

A.—Fire on the brain. It cause them to be adole and they loosing a part of they sense for a while and when they get sober it will come back again.

Q.—What on the muscles?

A.—Flesh on the muscle.

Q.—What on the nerves?

A.—A big heart on the nerves.

Q.—Give a brief account of the settlement of South Carolina.

A.—It was settle by the unishman and they few hard keeping the endian back so they might settle.

Q.—Give an account of the contest of 1816 in this state.

A.—The publicen party got defeated and has been defeated ever since.

Q.—What is a sentence?

A.—Clock runt is a sentne.

Q.—What are the principal parts of a sentence?

A.—The beginnig and th ending.

Q.—Name your county senator and representatives.

A.—Grover Cleveland and Ben Tillman.

I do not know what a hæst is. Will some kind friend give us a little light on the hæst? What heating has it on digestion? Is it due east or south of the gall, and is it larger in a colored person than in a white one? Will some confirmed inebriate—either dark or light, as they say where the colored vote is very much sought after—kindly throw a flood of light upon this question, so that every school child, black or white, bond or free, shall know what the hæst is?

A young man who says that he is living on a farm near Bucksport, Me., and working it on shares, while his team eked out a somewhat precarious livelihood by subsisting on the bichens that grow in great abundance on the north side of a large boulder which bounds his farm on the east, asks what the personal feeling is between Thomas B. Reed and General Harrison.

I do not know what it is. I think, however, that it is entirely friendly. Mr. Reed may have said in his buoyant way what might have been called or perverted into criticism, but it was only designed as repartee.

I may be pardoned for saying that I remember such a little passage, and as it did not amount to anything I repeat it to show that there is no malice in what Mr. Reed says, only he would joke General Harrison just as freely as he would a plain taxpayer like myself.

The talk turned upon General Harrison, and, the party being politically mixed, some ungodly Democrat said something rather flippant, and Mr. Reed added a line to give piquancy to the joke, whereupon General Joe Hawley remarked loudly and with great spirit that while so and so were taking place,

The Rev. Anthony Timmins, though a very excellent person, was scarcely on a par with the manners and customs of society. Having received an invitation to stay for a day or so at a big country house, he went to ask his friend De Vere's advice. "You must take a servant," said De Vere. "Everybody does." Mr. Timmins took his friend at his word—and took one of his maid-servants to the country house. He does not yet understand the coolness of his reception there.—Argonaut.

The Wrong Sex.

Robert was spending the summer in a town near Glen Rapids, and the visitors in the hotel made many excursions to the rapids, and Robert heard a great deal talk about "shooting the rapids."

One day he watched a party starting out, and directly afterward turned to his mother, saying: "Mother, they keep telling that story about shooting the rapids every day, and I don't believe it."

"Why, Robert! Why don't you believe it?"

"Well, they never take a gun, and nobody's ever brought home any rapids."—Youth's Companion.

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A Home Thrust.

Herr Becker—Marie, it strikes me you waste a lot of precious time with your poodle!

Fran Becker—Poor creature! I often feel sorry for him. He has no club to go to at an evening and amuse himself four or five hours at a stretch.—Deutsche Soldatenhaut.

On Publication.

"Do you pay for poetry?" asked the pretty girl.

"Yes," replied the editor, with some hesitation.

"What do you pay?"

"Compliments."—Pearson's Weekly.

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"Did mamma's little boy hurt his darling head? Come here and let mamma kiss it and make it well."

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clothes. He was a sight to behold. He had red clay and mud and swamp grass and aquatic plants all over his system, and the general impression was that the missionary had been wallowed in the swamp by some fresh-inker who was in better training than he.

Recently a friend asked him about it.

"Yes," said the missionary, "I remember it. It wasn't a fight. It was a baptism. I had a convert up in Bear Waller who seemed to have his heart set on immersion. You take most of our brands that we snatch from the burning, and the higher up the headwaters they live and the less moisture there is in the neighborhood the more they yearn for immersion, and the bigger they are the more they seem set on a general renovation in a boundless pond."

"This man weighed a good deal over 200 pounds, and he had been as wicked as a man could be so far away from town. If he had been where he could have had gas and modern ways, he thought he could have piled up a bigger mass of sin, but he allowed that when you come to see how thin the settlement was he thought he had made some real reputation as a sinner."

"He was not only a massive man, but he had a stiff leg. Now, we dammed up a small branch so as to get a little depth of water, and the wife of the 'brand' agreed to help me, but the bottom of the creek was like grease, for that red clay has mica in it, and not only the ungodly man, but the preacher also, stands in slippery places at a baptism, and so, when I would put that man under, his stiff leg would fly up, and when I put the leg under he would float otherwise."

"In the midst of it the wife got scared and fled. My feet slid out from under me, and the yellow water closed over us both. But there wasn't room for both of us to drown in comfortably, and especially after kindly hands had ripped out the dam.

"As the waters subsided the sublunary climate took its place, and barring the injury to my clothes, I regard the baptism as a success, not so much, of course, from a spectacular point of view, but as a moral submersion and symbolic 'June fresh.'"

Bill Nye.

Precise as Stipulated.

A citizen with a swollen jaw was hæstening along one of the principal streets of the city when a sign in front of a toll building caught his attention. It was as follows: "Painless Extraction of Teeth Free."

He stopped long enough to note the number of the door on which the business indicated by the sign was carried on and then hurried inside and made his way to the dental parlors.

"Is this the place where you pull teeth without pain free?"

"Yes, sir," said one of the painless extractors on duty.

"Well, I've got a grinder that's been giving me a good deal of trouble. I wish you'd yank it out."

The sufferer took his place in the chair and opened his mouth. The operator, after applying to the swollen gum a pungent lotion of some sort, speedily relieved him of the offending molar.

"Thanks," said the callous, churlish doctor.

"That will be half a crown," remarked the dentist.

"Half a crown?" echoed the other.

"I thought it was free. That's what you told me a minute ago, and it's what you say on your sign."

"Just so. Did it hurt you any?"

"Yes, it hurt a little."

"That's right. We do our painless extracting free, exactly as we claim. When it hurts, we charge for it. Half a crown, please."—Tut Bits.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S GRAB.

Causes Which Raised the Venezuela Question.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE REVIEWED.

Why We Are Interested in the Encroachments of England on the Territory of a South American Republic—The Monroe Doctrine and Its Present Application.

Since the Venezuela question has developed into an international crisis between this country and Great Britain, it is interesting to take a hasty glance at the cause of all the trouble and briefly review the conditions which have led up to it.

It is not a very large tract of country that England wants, but it is very valuable. There are mines there—gold mines—and the glitter of the precious metal has often tempted the cupidity of John Bull.

The question is one of principle, however, with the government and not of value. We are not particularly interested in the welfare of the Spanish America in repulse in her disputes with adjacent native nations or in her frequent revolutions, but we are interested in upholding the doctrine of President James Monroe, who declared that any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States "as dangerous to our peace and safety" and would be opposed accordingly.

Great Britain has, for years had a foot hold in South America gained when she

an amicable, final and honorable settlement of the dispute. We have followed this course on the assumption that the issue was one of historical fact, eminently adaptable for admitting of arbitration, and that the territorial claims of each party had a fixed limit, the right to which would, without difficulty, be determined according to the evidence.

The claim now stated to have been put forth by the authority of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow his historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently undefined.

If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern.

Our First Proposition.

As early as 1888, therefore, the United States government took firm ground on the straightforward proposition that the whole disputed issue between Venezuela and Great Britain was one of historical fact capable of determination only by arbitration according to the evidence.

This view found positive repetition in the joint Venezuelan resolution of the last congress, passed unanimously, which declared that the controversy "turns exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historic fact."

Consequently Secretary Olney's dispatch of last July is, above all other considerations, an emphatic affirmation of a thoroughly established policy of state. It is also a decided axiom out of that policy, that in its terms invokes the Monroe doctrine as applicable to the matter. The entire practical situation may be summed up briefly as follows:

Our government completely refuses to

in declaration to her majesty's government—that Venezuela herself has no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute."

Venezuela accordingly gave the desired assurance, and thus was established the celebrated status quo of 1850, which Venezuela always adhered to in good faith, and which England, during the last dozen years, has violated without scruple or bounds.

On Sept. 19, 1881, Lord Granville, in a note to Senator Roger, Venezuela's diplomatic agent in England, suggested an agreement on a boundary line to begin at the east 79 miles east from the mouth of the river Orinoco. The starting point thus indicated is well to the east of the Orinoco mouth and in fact Granville explicitly stated that he had endeavored to satisfy the reasonable pretensions and claims of Venezuela giving to her the so-called Delta of the Orinoco and the completed delta of its mouth.

England Repudiated the Treaty.

Then followed the inevitable events leading to Gordon Brown's mission to Eng. Land. This is a continuation of a treaty or boundary line drawn up by the two countries in 1850, under the name of the status quo of 1850, which was to remain in effect save in case of a change in the British colonies. This was ratified in 1852, English Warrian trade, or if the case of effect. The British government then sent a representative of High Rank to London for the purpose of settling all questions at issue on the two countries, and Granville Blaikie was instructed accordingly. After protracted negotiations he induced Lord Granville to date in 1853 to approve a treaty which provided (Article 3) that any differences between Venezuela and England which could not be settled in ordinary ways should be referred to arbitration. On July 20, 1853, the same year, the two sides signed the British Convention, in which it was agreed to refer to arbitration all disputes and controversies which were to arise between them in the future. Article 4 of the Convention states that those of the British crown in territories or colonies overseas, which, although government did not rule over themselves, nevertheless had a British population, and Salsbury's definition of them included the Granville treaty, and English colonies overseas were covered.

There is no understanding his first action in the controversy which soon took the form of Salsbury's government sending a despatch to England to require a deposition to be taken at the mouth of the Orinoco. Lord Rosseby, on July 20, 1853, wrote in spirit of something like this:

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WEDDING COSTUMES.

A HANDSOME DRESS MADE OF THE NEW SWANSKIN SILK.

It is elegant and rich without being fussy or overdone. The wearing of orange, blossoms is optional—taking fancy in fashion.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—There are always weddings in the winter, and the dresses are prettier than ever—so very exciting that it is really not wonderful that girls rather prefer them to bloomers. To walk along the street clad in the handsomest winter costume that could be designed or purchased causes but little remark. The daintiest ball gown is only one of many, but the wed-

Heart Disease Cured

By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

Ladies' Walk or Heavy Spells Irritable, Fainting, or Tetter or Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Soreness of Ankles are cured.

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California

BY THE SUNSET LIMITED
SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.

In addition to the regular daily trains and for the special accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset" Route their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room, composite car, containing a bed shop, both room, buffet, and smoking compartments. Pullman sleepers, which are double drawing room set, section cars, and last but not least, the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxuries make the quickest trip to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for top superior service. Avoid the cold rigs of the more northern routes by passing "Sunset Limited".

ALL FOR HOME SEEKERS

The Southern Pacific Co. ("Sunset Route") in connection with the "Queen of the Coast" boats are running a daily line through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi weekly every Monday and Thursday morning for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first class to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping privileges and a change of air.

For further information address W. H. Connor, Commercial Agent, W. G. Cincinnati, O. W. G. New York, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. S. F. Morse G. P. & T. Agent, Co. New Orleans, La.

If You Are Going Anywhere South This Winter

You should write and get correct information in regard to the facilities offered.

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

THIS CAN BE OBTAINED OF JACKSON SMITH, DIV. PASS AGT., CINCINNATI, O. P. ATMORE, DEPT. PASS AGT., LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH

Call for the latest rates and terms and map of the route.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.

33 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS CHRONIC AND SPECIALLY WOMEN'S DISEASES.

YOUNG MEN

TRAVELLED AROUND THE WORLD IN VARIOUS DISEASES, PRESCRIBED FOR THEM, AND CURED THEM.

REASONABLE CHARGES.

IT IS SOLD ON GUARANTEE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

IT CURES INFLAMMATION AND IS THE BEST COUGH AND CROUP CURE.

FOR SALE BY E. S. CRAIG AND G. B. FULTON.

CHAS. D. WISE, SURVEYOR, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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CONSULTATION FREE. CALL OR WRITE.

DR. SPINNEY & CO., CLEVELAND, O.

48 PUBLIC SQUARE, 1ST FLOOR, BOSTON, MASS.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Florenou Shriver is visiting in New York.

Miss Alice E. Firkins, of Buffalo, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Heckert.

The Tuscarawas river will possibly be stocked again with green and black bass in the spring.

Roy Miller, of West Brookfield, has returned to Ada college, having spent the holidays at home.

A copy of the weekly INDEPENDENT dated October 3, 1895, is desired, and is worth twenty-five cents at this office.

R. H. Cochran, president of the state board of commerce, has placed J. K. Russell, of Massillon, on the committee on transportation.

Arvine Albrecht entertained about twenty-five of his friends, Tuesday evening, at his home in Wooster street, the occasion being his 18th birthday.

David McElhinney, of Dalton, who was injured in a mine accident a week or two ago, does not improve as was hoped, and is still unable to control his lower limbs.

Steven Richard and Thomas Lister, of Dalton, are in town today, soliciting help for David McElhinney, who was recently injured in a mine accident. His condition is very serious indeed.

The Misses Amelia Marshall, Leona Lebold, and Frances Bechtel, and Messrs. Walter Schwertner and Walter Melchoir, of Canton, spent Sunday in Massillon, the guests of the Misses Lombardy.

Michael Burns still occupies a cell in the Carroll county jail. All efforts to procure a bondsman for him have been in vain and he has now resigned himself to his fate. The hearing will take place on January 15.

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold its first meeting for the year '96 at the residence of Joseph T. Hayhurst, three miles north of Canton, on the Middlebranch road, on Wednesday, January 15.

District Mine Inspector John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, spent yesterday afternoon in town. Mr. Jones reported the Massillon mines as being in an excellent condition, but that work at many of them is rather slow.

Train No. 9, on the P. F. & W. & C. railroad leaving Massillon at 10:38, does not connect at Orrville for Columbus since Sunday, as in the past. It is now necessary to take No. 31 at 9:32 in order to connect for Columbus.

Official announcement has been made of the appointment of A. H. Thorp, assistant to the general manager and purchasing agent of the Ohio River railroad. Mr. Thorp was formerly paymaster of the Wheeling & Lake E. te.

Miss Katharina received a few friends of Mrs. Christopher Lyman Magee, Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, to meet Mrs. Magee and her niece, Miss McCollum. Mrs. A. P. L. Pease and Miss Wales presided at the tables.

The Light, Heat and Power Company has leased the ground floor of the Sibila building in Charles street, for a term of years, and after April 1 its headquarters will be located there. At present this building is occupied by a printing establishment.

Arthur Morgan, the young son of Samuel Morgan, was skating on the river yesterday, when he slipped and fell into a hole in the ice. His companions rescued him and he was conveyed to his home, in Wooster street, in an almost frozen condition.

Mrs. Mary Huston, of Belle Plaine, Iowa, formerly of Massillon, heard the fire alarm on December 27, at 2 o'clock in the morning and getting up found herself alone in a burning building. She escaped being burned alive. Her household goods were destroyed.

Seven policemen were made happy today by the completion of as many overcoats, which they were enabled to procure by the receipts of their New Year's eve ball. The coats were made by Hookway & Foltz, and are cut after the regulation metropolitan style.

The Yale Alumni Association of northern Ohio held its annual banquet at the Hollenden in Cleveland, Saturday night. In the election of officers, Mr. Frank L. Baldwin, of Massillon, drew the vice presidency. Harry Graham Buskett, of Canton, 97, and Arvine Wales, of Massillon, 91, were among those present.

The attachment on certain stores fixtures shipped here by the Cleveland Store Fixture Company to W. A. Suttermann, has been dissolved, and the differences, arising out of a little misunderstanding as to freight charges, have been adjusted. The goods are being delivered and a satisfactory agreement now exists.

Judge Joseph C. Hance, aged 85 years, of New Philadelphia, died Sunday. The deceased was well and favorably known to members of the Stark county bar, and was an uncle of R. S. Shields. Many attorneys will attend the funeral on Wednesday, and it is probable the Aultman guardianship case will adjourn Tuesday night until Friday.

Miss Rudenstein gave a dinner, Tuesday, at Saller Hotel, for her cousin, Miss Dulany, of Baltimore, Md., who is visiting Miss Webb. The guests were: Miss Dulany, Miss Ratliff, of Warren, Misses Webb, Reed, Albrecht, McLain and McCone. The dinner itself was a perfect affair, and the delightful flashes of fun and repartee that passed between Miss Rudenstein and the bright young women she entertained, made it a memorable evening.

The trial which is to decide the mental capacity of Mrs. C. Aultman is the choicest morsel Cantoniots have to enjoy at present. The court room is crowded daily, and ladies turn out in great numbers. The best known people in Canton have been summoned as witnesses, and personal affairs are discussed with great freedom. Mrs. Aultman is present most of the time, and seems to be somewhat feeble. She weeps at every mention of her husband's name.

John Hendry has discovered a rare and valuable old book among his possessions. It was probably owned, formerly, by his father-in-law, the late James Miller. Its title is: "An Essay on the Theory of Money," and it was printed in London.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

MR. BRIGHAM'S TROUBLES.

CANAL FULTON, Jan. 7.—Thomas Brigham, the village saloonkeeper, goes to Canton today to answer to two charges for which he has been indicted, one for selling liquor to a minor and one for stealing a horse.

STATE PRESIDENT M. D. Ratchford, of the miners' organization, went to Columbus Tuesday morning, where he will meet the operators' committee and adjust a few important matters pertaining to the mining scale. He will also attend the annual session of the State Trades and Labor Assembly, which goes into session on Wednesday. Mr. Ratchford expressed himself as well pleased with the present state of affairs and he thinks that the new year will be a fairly prosperous one for the miners.

Mr. and Mrs. David Snyder, assisted by a half hundred friends, celebrated their tin wedding at their West Street home last evening. Tinware sufficient to last Mr. and Mrs. Snyder for many years to come, was scattered about their residence by the guests and each piece was accompanied by the best wishes and hearty congratulations of the giver. A supper which in delicacy rivalled a real wedding feast, was served, and all present did justice to it. Progressive enclaves engrossed the attention of those present for several hours, and it was with a distinct consciousness that the evening had been well spent that the guests finally departed for their respective homes.

Great interest is being expressed in the Leap Year Ball, for which the young women in Canton society circles are arranging for Wednesday night. It is to be given in Wernet's hall, and will doubtless be the most elaborate event of the winter season. An imposing list of patrons has been made up, and for the evening in question all masculine prerogatives are to be abandoned. Many invitations have been received in Massillon. Young men are being given to understand how it feels to be dependent upon another and those thoughtless individuals who had sometimes waited until the last moment before making up their minds to offer their services as escort, will be permitted to know how it feels to remain in hideous doubt. It is hinted that a somewhat similar ball is shortly to be given in Massillon.

A wedding which will interest many readers, took place Wednesday, Jan. 1, at noon, at the home of Mr. E. B. Lieghley, No. 488 East Prospect street, Cleveland, formerly of this city, where his daughter, Miss Mary, was united in marriage to Mr. Elmer Beemer McGraw, of Pittsburgh, in the presence of only the immediate families. The bride wore a gown of white silk trimmed in duchess lace and carried roses. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, smilax and carnations. Immediately after the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. A. R. Chapman, D. D., of Paisley, formerly pastor of the M. E. church of this city, the wedding breakfast was served, the table decorations being green and white. The newly married couple left on the afternoon train for Pittsburgh where they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. McGraw will be pleasantly remembered by many young people.

THE PARSON SURPRISED.

The parsonage in Henry street was the scene of a very merry social affair Tuesday evening. Pastor Shultz of the First Reformed church, and his wife were calling at a neighbor's when his son came to inform him that a family had called to spend the evening. Upon returning they were overtaken with a most successful surprise. The house seemed literally packed with a crowd of good humored people who spent the evening in a pleasant social manner.

The members of the Reformed church and other friends had come from all directions. The children were given a room by themselves and seemed to do very successfully with their parents in having a good time. The surprise to the parson was increased when the dining room was found almost filled with such things as will tempt the appetite. Almost everything belonging to the cellar and pantry was to be seen, and even a load of kindling wood had been dumped into the buck yard. Before the friends dispersed, several sacred songs were sung, remarks appropriate for the occasion were made by the pastor, a fitting prayer was offered, and the family were left with the remainder of many tokens of love and good will.

THE RECENT OF CARELESSNESS.

A horse attached to Steven Selway's coal wagon was killed by a C. L. & W. engine, at the Water street crossing, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The driver, John Weber, escaped injury by jumping. The accident resulted from carelessness on the part of Weber, seemingly, for from the crossing a train can be seen approaching several hundred yards each way. Weber, however, claims that the engine crew is responsible and that no warning of the approach of the engine was given.

THE POSTOFFICE CONTEST.

The 15-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Shearer was buried Saturday at the Lutheran grave yard, in West Lebanon. It fell over a large stuffed animal and received a shock from which it never recovered.

Will Galhouse and sister Ruth, of Doylestown, spent the holidays with their aunt, Mrs. D. Boughman, and cousins.

The Rev. Mr. Barron has recovered from his illness enough to be able to be at his post Sunday morning, at McFarren's. He will begin his meetings again Tuesday night.

A little child of Andrew Kipfer died Monday of membranous croup. Mr. Kipfer and wife had come to her parents' home to spend a few days, where the baby was taken ill and died.

Nick Christman met with quite a serious accident in the mine, last week. His foot was almost crushed, and it will be a month before he will be able to work again.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rows, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had a gripe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50c per bottle by Saltzman Drug Co.

THE FINEST OF CARELESSNESS.

Friends and supporters of ex Sheriff Krider have advices from the capital stating that O. E. Young and W. K. L. Warwick are on the scene in the interest of F. R. Shepley's candidacy for postmaster. Mr. Krider says that it gives him great satisfaction when he stops to think, that nothing has been said or done during the active canvass to cause any bitterness or engender any political feuds.

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THE FINEST OF CARELESSNESS.

BITTERNESS GROWS.

England and Germany and the Signs of War.

TRANSVAAL DEMANDS MONEY.

A Flying Squadron of British Vessels Ordered to Delagoa Bay to Prevent the Landing of German Allies of the Boers.

(By Associated Press to The Independent.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The gravity of the crisis is increasing rather than diminishing. The attitude of the Emperor of Germany seems to have been long meditated. He has been irritated by England's policy of aggrandizement in Africa. It is now reported that Transvaal will demand \$3,500,000 indemnity from England for Jameson's raid, and it is hinted that the Emperor has prompted it, and has promised Dr. Leyd, the Transvaal secretary of state, that he would support it. Preparations for war continue. Consuls had an ominous drop, an order has been sent by England for the immediate commissioning of a flying squadron of warships to be ready Jan. 14, to consist of 6 vessels besides two cruisers. They are ordered to Delagoa Bay to prevent the landing of Germans sent here to assist the Boers.

UNABLE TO RESUME.

BEACH CITY, Jan. 6.—The schools at place are still closed on account of the prevalence of measles.

NEWS FROM THE HILL.

NEWMAN, Jan. 8.—THE INDEPENDENT semi-weekly is appreciated by our people very much. THE INDEPENDENT as usual is right in the procession.

Frank Baker, who had a severe seizure of typhoid fever at Lorain, has recovered sufficiently to return home and was shaking hands with his many friends last week.

Geo. Bell came home from Alliance to spend the holidays, and returned Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sardler and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Masters and family spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. D. Sheldon at Canal Fulton. The extensive Rowland's relationship met at the home of Mordecai and Richard Davis, Willow Grove, and enjoyed their New Year's dinner.

Wm. M. Hardgrove, our efficient township trustee, attended to business at Canton last Wednesday. A new road bill and the reduction of county officers' salaries were prepared and will be presented to the general assembly for action.

Wm. Rulston, who has been home during the holidays, returned to the Ohio University on Monday to continue his studies for mining engineering, his progress so far is quite satisfactory to his many friends.

The report of A. S. Williams, as secretary-treasurer of Massillon mining district, showing an increase in their finances, will be read with pleasure, for very few reports of any kind for the past two years show any improvement in finances.

NEW MEN IN CONGRESS

THIRTY-FOUR REPUBLICANS FROM SIXTEEN SOUTHERN STATES.

Phenomenal Career of Congressman Settle of North Carolina—An "Independent Protectionist"—The New Member and the Speaker—Free Silver in the South.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Taken by classes, the southern Republicans in congress are by far the most interesting class, being so very new and, as it were, so very unexpected. In fact, the south has been Democratic so long that many have forgotten their history. Hon. George H. Noman has been referred to as "the first Republican congressman from Texas." He is an able man and a very solid one, but not the first of his party from that state. In the first years of reconstruction the cotton states, from Roanoke to the Rio Grande, were almost solidly Republican, and when the first Democrat from Texas, Captain Connor, entered the house in 1870 Ben Butler made such a furious fight against him that he would certainly have been ousted if he had not been a Federal veteran. Indeed it was not till 1875 that the Democrats had a majority from the old south. But this is only a reminiscence.

New Men From the South.
From the 16 states once called the south there are in this congress 34 Republicans, but 23 are from the five border states and 3 from the old Republican stronghold of east Tennessee. In the Fifty-third congress there were 7, of whom 3 were from the border states and 2 from east Tennessee, leaving from the rest south only the colored Murray of South Carolina and Hon. Thomas Settle of North Carolina. As the latter gentleman is the sole Republican survivor of the Fifty-third congress from the south and is credited with having engineered the fusion which captured North Carolina he has attained a rather dizzy prominence, but he beats it well. He has had a phenomenal career, indeed, as a precocious youth. He was admitted to the bar at 20, elected district attorney at 21, elected to congress at 27, and now, at the age of 30, is in his second term and the recognized leader of his section.

The new men from the south have borne their honors most becomingly, but some of the gaungs which followed them here have amused old spectators by their refreshing innocence.

Hon. Alonso Craig Shiford of the Seventh North Carolina district is a trifler aggravated by the fact that the newspapers and the first official list of this congress set him down as a Repub-

lican. He is a spare, wiry sort of man, and as his life has been put in at hard work his constituents and a very large section of the south outside of his district seem to have taken it for granted that he can stand anything. Another hard worker apparently is Hon. George H. Noman of San Antonio, Tex., who represents 37 counties of the most diverse climate, people, and productions. He was judge of the district court for 33 years, and his Democratic friends attribute his election entirely to the high character he sustained in that office and his resulting popularity. Judge Noman, however, will not listen to such an explanation, but thinks it was all on account of the Wilson bill putting wool on the free list. His big fight will be restoring the McKinley rates on that staple.

Gains for Silver.

Among the very distinguished new men from the south is General James Walker, the only Republican from Virginia, and it adds not a little to his rank that he earned his district by some \$3,000 against C. C. Jim Marshall, who carried it by some 5,000 in 1892. It is worth noting that General Walker is also a radical silver man, and it may be said in general that the big percentage of extreme silver men among the new Republicans is one of the surprises of this congress. He talks it, too, with more than the average freedom, and is very confident that an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of the south would vote for the free coinage of silver at once if it were put to a popular vote.

The general, as everybody knows—for he is a man of national reputation—was one of the most brilliant soldiers in the Confederate army, having commanded the famous "Stonewall Brigade" and Early's division in the latter part of the war. I have been much interested in the reasons given by those southern Republicans for their being here and for the general political revolution of 1894, but, after all, it seems that the enthusiasm of their天然的 nearly always overshadows the judgment of the man, for such is evident in the particular feature in which he takes most interest. Hon. J. H. Hobart of West Virginia, for instance, attributes it altogether to the tariff and the ship which the Democrats pass on the industries of his state, while the North Carolina men think "treason to silver" had a good deal to do with it. "The man who is at Billy Wilson's" is the popular title for Hon. Alston Gordon Dayton, who has been a great success as a lawyer, but admits to some surprise at his sudden promotion to a congressman. Of course he thinks the tariff did it all, and that West Virginians to remain Republican.

SUMMER FRUITS IN WINTER.

How Their Freshness Can Be Kept Unimpaired for Mouths.

(Special Correspondence.)

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Whose month does not water at the thought of a dish of strawberries for New Year's? Not the expensive and tasteless hothouse kind, but thomate, alberry, just as it is picked from the fields. Again, who would not be glad to have red muskmelons, watermelons, peaches, grapes and other fall and summer fruits in the dead of winter? These questions of course answer themselves.

Most persons, however, will be inclined to look at this style of turning winter into summer as something likely to happen when the moon turns to green cheese, and not before. Yet one of the noteworthy achievements of this wonderful age of exploration of the secrets of nature seems to be the discovery of a cheap and effective process whereby fruit can be kept just as it was originally picked for a term of several months. This good news has just been made public in this country, where scientific horticulture has reached a high degree of proficiency. The joyous tidings will be welcome to the multitude of fruit growers throughout the United States and the still larger multitude of private consumers. The fruit growers can get materially better prices for their enormous crop, and the public consumers can enjoy little luxuries of great value for the preservation of health, such as are now denied them.

The process by which these beautiful results are to be achieved is a simple one. It was first devised by A. P. Pitcairn, chief of the firm of Pitcairn & Co., cultural school of Vassar, N. Y. He observed that persimmons kept for six months, even when rotting had begun, in an atmosphere saturated with vapors of alcohol and water, without showing the slightest sign of mold. Convinced that he was in the track of important results, he embarked on a course of systematic experiment, choosing grapes as the fruit to be treated because of their great tenderness and liability to decay.

Bunches of grapes cut fresh from the vine were placed upon beds of wood shavings in a receptacle that was for all practical purposes a cemented brick box closed as nearly hermetically as possible by a common wooden door. A partly open bottle containing 81 cubic inches of alcohol was also placed in the brick box. To make the experiment complete equal quantities of grapes were placed in two similar brick boxes without any alcohol, the wooden cover of one being kept open and that of the other closed. The boxes were all located in a cool place.

The result of the experiment showed that at the end of nearly two months the grapes subjected to the alcoholic vaporization remained full, firm and of unimpaired flavor. Seventeen cubic inches of alcohol—more than one fourth of its entire contents—remained in the bottle. On the other hand, the grapes in the brick boxes which were destitute of alcohol became hopelessly moldy and rotten in less than three weeks.

E. W. POTTER

Beat Nellie Bly's Record.
A post card message has traveled around the world in 70 days—the quickest time on record.

MONEY TO LIBRARIES

SOME ENORMOUS BEQUESTS BY PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN.

New York's Great Consolidated Library Not So Large as Those of Boston, Cambridge or Chicago—The Most Liberally Endowed Libraries in the Country.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries with the Tilden library fund gives to New York city one of the most richly endowed libraries in the United States. The Tilden fund is about \$1,700,000. The Lenox library is worth \$2,000,000. The Astor family gave to the Astor library more than \$1,000,000. This makes nearly \$5,000,000, which is the greatest endowment in the history of American libraries. The only library which approaches these in this respect is the Newberry library, in Chicago, to which was left property which has been appraised at various amounts from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. There are less than 60 libraries in the United States having an endowment as great as \$50,000. The most wealthy of these endowed institutions are:

Newberry library, Chicago,	\$3,000,000
University of Minnesota library, Minneapolis,	900,000
Auburn Theological seminary, New York,	628,000
Boston Athenaeum,	537,750
Lehigh university, Bethlehem, Pa.,	449,436
Library company of Philadelphia,	433,700
Harvard university,	372,000
Longfellow library, Cleveland,	364,000
Salem, Boston library, West library, Conn.,	262,634
Boston Public library,	201,067
Peddy Free library, Peabody, Mass.,	163,900
American Academy Arts and Sciences, Boston,	129,558
Chicago Historical society,	125,630
Elmhurst Public library, Massachusetts,	122,905
Metropolitan Library company, Philadelphia,	122,000
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn,	121,000
American Antislavery society, Worcester, Mass.,	115,538
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.,	112,000
Bengal Public library, Calcutta,	112,000
Pinkerton Institute for the Blind, South Orange, N. J.,	107,500
Appleton's library, Philadelphia,	105,500
Fiske library, New London, Conn.,	100,000
American Geographical Society, New York,	100,000
Yale college, New Haven, Conn.,	100,000
Peddy Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.,	100,000
Grosvenor Public library, Buffalo,	100,000

Add together all the endowments in excess of \$50,000 which belong to the libraries of the United States, and you have a grand total of about \$12,500,000, of which the endowments of the Newberry library, Chicago, and the consolidated Astor-Lenox-Tilden library, New York, have nearly two-thirds—that is, those two libraries together are richer twice told than all the other great libraries in the United States combined.

Endowments and Actual Value.

Of course this question of endowments, in most cases, does not take into consideration the heaviest of books made to libraries or the actual value of the matter on the library shelves. Many of the great libraries of the country have been made rich without an endowment by the liberality of some bibliophile. The largest and richest libraries are not always those with large endowments. The Newberry library, with all its wealth, is still a comparatively unimportant institution. Walter L. Newberry, whose will gave to this library one half his large estate, was a Chicago merchant who was born in Windsor, Conn., and who received a good early education and was intended for West Point. Most of the endowments for libraries and many of those for the great universities have come from successful merchants who were not graduates of the colleges.

Harvard and Yale.

The Harvard library, which stands with the Boston library among the great book collections of the country, has received its supplies from a hundred different sources. Its early benefactors were Governor Winthrop, Richard Bingham, John Lightfoot, Sir Kenelm Digby and Richard Baxter. In 1677 the library collection was doubled by a bequest from Rev. Theophilus Gale, a learned philosopher. United States Senator Christopher Gore of Massachusetts gave \$100,000 to the library, and Gore himself is named in his will. E. P. Greenleaf, a Boston miser, left \$500,000 to the college, of which a part was to be devoted to the establishment of the Greenleaf department in the library. James Walker, once president of the college, bequeathed to it \$15,000 and his valuable library. Francis C. Gray, a Boston attorney, left 3,000 engravings to the library and a fund of \$16,000 to maintain them, and his nephew added \$25,000 to the bequest for the purchase of books.

Books of grapes cut fresh from the vine were placed upon beds of wood shavings in a receptacle that was for all practical purposes a cemented brick box closed as nearly hermetically as possible by a common wooden door. A partly open bottle containing 81 cubic inches of alcohol was also placed in the brick box. To make the experiment complete equal quantities of grapes were placed in two similar brick boxes without any alcohol, the wooden cover of one being kept open and that of the other closed. The boxes were all located in a cool place.

The result of the experiment showed that at the end of nearly two months the grapes subjected to the alcoholic vaporization remained full, firm and of unimpaired flavor. Seventeen cubic inches of alcohol—more than one fourth of its entire contents—remained in the bottle. On the other hand, the grapes in the brick boxes which were destitute of alcohol became hopelessly moldy and rotten in less than three weeks.

E. W. POTTER

Beat Nellie Bly's Record.
A post card message has traveled around the world in 70 days—the quickest time on record.

for the purchase of books for the library. Lowell Mason gave to the library his valuable collection of music literature.

Other Great Benefactions.

Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., was more fortunate than any other educational institution in the endowment of its library. Asa Packer, who founded the university, giving it \$500,000, left by his will \$1,500,000 to the college and nearly \$500,000 to the college library.

(Special Correspondence.)
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DINNERS IN FRISCO.

CURIOS COSMOPOLITAN RESTAURANTS ON THE COAST.

ONE MAY DINE IN THE MANNER OF A DIFFERENT COUNTRY EVERY NIGHT IN THE WEEK. A DIRTY ITALIAN RESTAURANT ON THE WATER FRONT THAT IS VERY POPULAR.

One of the features of cosmopolitan San Francisco is its restaurants. Every foreign colony boasts of a place where its native cooking can be had, and adventurous San Franciscans who care to look these places up can dine in the manner of a different country every night in the week. If an elaborate Chinese dinner, with its lumberless impossible courses, each accompanied by sweetmeats, proves unattractive, a Hawaiian dinner, with poi and salted fish, can be had by walking a few blocks. For those who like highly spiced dinners there are the Italian and Spanish restaurants to choose from, and for those with small appetites, who look for novelty in service, there are the Turkish restaurants, with their unpronounceable dishes and delicious coffee.

The most popular of the foreign restaurants are the Italian. There are several of these scattered about the Latin quarter, which are much frequented by San Franciscans on account of the excellence of the cooking. Most of them are dirty, very dirty, as to floors and walls, and the Italians are not squeamish regarding the table linen. When a party of Americans enter, however, there is a general shuffle among the waiters to secure the service of the table and the prospectiva tip. The question of precedence being settled, the wine stained tablecloth is whisked off and replaced by one not always newly laundered or else suspiciously damp.

These restaurants are rarely on the main streets and have to be approached through dark alleys. One situated behind the county jail occupies the back room of a small Italian grocery store. In going there one is reminded of dark deeds and sharp strokes, but the dinner is worth the journey. The chef of this place is famous for cooking "Hamburg," a paste made by himself and cut in strips and cooked with a sauce made of tomatoes, onions and mushrooms. It is extremely rich and very peppery, but all Italian dishes are strongly dished with chili peppers.

The dinner is attended with great ceremony. A bottle of their sour claret is served with each dinner. Every Italian drink is about two quarts of it with his dinner, so the bottle supply sometimes runs short. In this event the waiter goes to the bar, fills an empty bottle from a demijohn, drives in a cork, and then carries the bottle to the table where it is needed, sometimes four feet from the bar, and impressively producing his corkscrew draws the cork as carefully as though he were handling the finest burgundy. His demeanor is so serious throughout; the performance that one dare not look amused.

A very popular restaurant is Bazzuro's, which is situated near the water front. This is greatly patronized by the Italian fishermen, who file in after their day's work, still wearing their gun boots and smelling strongly of their craft. It is also frequented by the Italian vegetable gardeners, who drive in from the outskirts of town, and after disposing of their stock stop to dine. When the place is reasonably well filled, there is a babel of voices. They are all talking at once, and out of the confusion the word "scudi" is distinguished above all others.

This means money, which the proprietor says, with a shrug, "they talk about all the time, all the time." The fishermen bring the best of their day's catch here, and the gardeners offer their choicest vegetables. The chef, whose kitchen is back of the dining tables and in full view of the room, is a merry fellow, and between his juggling feats, tossing his pan into the air to turn the cooking fish or meat exchanges gossip and jests with the diners. This place is kept comparatively clean. The floor is covered with sawdust and the ceiling festooned with gaudy colored paper cut in fanciful designs. Two parrots add to the general din, and all sorts and conditions of cats prowl around the floor.

The restaurant is conducted by two brothers, one of whom waits on table, while the other attends bar and looks after the cash receipts. Every Italian after dining stops at the bar for a chat and a drink. Instead of a liquor, the host pours generous glasses of claret for himself and his guests, and these are speedily tossed off. A casual visitor, after witnessing this ceremony about 25 times in quick succession, is apt to grow nervous about the health of the host, but he appears none the worse for his conviviality at the end of the evening. The younger brother sometimes relieves his brother at the bar. He is quite as hospitable, and his invariable drink being absinthe and seltzer his case seems even more alarming.

This restaurant, at 7:30 in the evening, when dinner is in full swing, presents an odd sight, the Italians sitting around the tables, most of them with their hats on, gesticulating and talking excitedly across the room, while they roll the spaghetti round their forks and dexterously transfer it in yard lengths to their mouths. A butcher, with all the marks of his trade about him, occupies a table with the policeman on the beat, who gets the best service of all; a few men about town, who have heard of the chef's fame, and forget the unsavory looking company in their enjoyment of the plates, and often a table or two taken by young society girls with their chaperon and escorts. The girls consider a dinner at Bazzuro's a tremendous lark.

The Americans do not venture on the odore so generously served with the dinner. A flask of Chianti is ordered in its stead, and the proprietor always proffers the empty flask to the youngest member of the party as a souvenir.—San Francisco Letter.

ANNOUNCING LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Booming of Cannon at Daylight Gave the News to Washington.

Most people were sleeping soundly in their beds when, at daybreak, on the rainy morning of April 10, 1865, a great boom started the misty air of Washington, shaking the very earth, and breaking the windows of houses about Lafayette square, and moving the inhabitants of that aristocratic locality to say once more that they would be glad when Union victories were done with or should be celebrated elsewhere. Boom! boom! went the guns, until 500 were fired. A few people got up in the chill twilight of the morning and raced about in the mud to learn what the good news might be, while others formed a procession and resumed their parades—no dampness, no fatigue, being sufficient to depress their ardor.

But many placidly lay abed, well knowing that only one military event could cause all this mighty pother in the air of Washington, and if their nap in the gray dawn was disturbed with dreams of guns and of terms of armes surrendered to Grant by Lee they awoke later to read of these in the daily papers, for this was Secretary Stanton's way of telling the people that the Army of Northern Virginia had at last laid down its arms, and that peace had come again.

But the great news had really reached Washington the night before (Palm Sunday), and a few newspaper men and others of late habits, who were up through the darkness and the dampness of those memorable hours, had sent the glad tidings all over the Union from Maine to California and had then bent themselves in a private and exclusive jubilation. When the capital was broad awake and had taken in the full value of the news, the fever heat that had fired the city on the day after the fall of Richmond did not return. People's feelings had culminated, then, and after that great event there was nothing that could surprise us, not even if Jeff Davis himself had come to Washington to surrender.

The streets were shockingly muddy, but were all alive with people singing and the rare, gayety flags and saluting ev'ry day, for a day and then the next. General Butler was called out, among others, and he, in despite of his infirmities, did his duty and gave early toward the enemy. The departments gave another holiday to the clerks, so did many business firms, and the treasury employee assembled in the great corridor of their building and sang "Old Hundred" with thrilling, exuberant compelling effect. Then they rolled in a body up the stairs to the White House, where the press tent was at breakfast, and soon a car came with "the star Spangled Banner"—Noah Brooks, in Century.

American Indie.

Indigo for exportation was brought into Charleston in wagons, and the owners received the proceeds in the form of Spanish silver coin, which composed almost the entire currency before the bank of the state was established in 1812. It was a clumsy and inconvenient medium of exchange for large amounts. We read that "the merchants of North Carolina and other distant points used to carry the money in boxes fitting under the seats of the sulky in which they traveled, so as to be taken out at night and put back in the morning."

The indigo itself was often used directly as a medium of purchase for other commodities. General Hampton at one time sent three four-horse wagon loads of indigo to Virginia, buying in exchange from 15 to 20 negroes. An interesting illustration of the use of indigo is connected with General Francis Marion. This incident occurred in 1783 just after the battle of Hobkirk Hill. A negro of General Marion was to be sent to school in Philadelphia, and was accordingly fitted out with a wagon load of indigo, which was to pay for his tuition and other school expenses. As the British then held possession, General Marion wrote to Lord Balfour, in command in Charleston asking a permit for the boy to pass through the British lines. General Marion's letter was sent by Balfour to Rawdon, and was afterward counter-signed by Cornwallis. The youth with his wagonload of indigo was allowed to proceed by the Charlotte route toward Philadelphia, but unfortunately he died before reaching his destination.—Science Monthly.

How Bulow Conducted an Orchestra.

It is said that no one who ever saw Bulow at the conductor's desk, controlling an orchestra as if it were a single instrument on which he himself was playing, could ever forget the influence of his wonderful personality. A Beethoven symphony conducted by Bulow was a revelation. His manner of conducting was imitable. With him everything was impulse, every movement a personality—the expression of a delicate sensibility, and it was this that made the communication of his purposes to the orchestra so effective.

No one understood how to extract such a brilliance, such a fullness, from his orchestra as Bulow did. The clearness and absolute precision of his rhythm were unsurpassed. His epigram, "In the beginning there was rhythm," is notorious. No one could make his orchestra speak with such passion. And the same works played the next day under another conductor were no longer the same things that they had been under the magic wand of the great leader.—Musical Courier.

The New Man.

"Look," twittered the new man, "is not this just a lovely waistcoat? I made it myself out of one of her old sleeves. Ain't I smart?"

And the other new man gazed at the garment in volatile admiration.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Slender Thread.

Extract From Historical Lecture.—In those stormy times the fate of Germany hung upon a slender thread, and that slender thread was Charles the Fat.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

Edith Sessions Tupper's Observations From the Metropolis. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The up to date Gotham woman appears to be a firm advocate of the apotheosis of the hideous in the way of ornaments. I sat opposite a woman in an "L" train the other day who, irreproachably gowned and boneted, wore among the laces at her throat a grawsome ebony coffin as a brooch. A smart young woman who spent the summer in Paris called on me one day last week. As she threw back her velvet cape I noticed a tiny thrust among the jet fringes of her bodice. It was a golden gallows tree, and from it dangled the golden corpse of a hanged man. I expressed my horror at this misguided freak of fancy. "Why, that's my mascot!" exclaimed the young lady. "I picked that up in Paris. Every other woman was wearing a gallows for good luck."

Quite a recent fad in the line of ornamentation is to have diamonds set for eyes in the head of the mask or sable of your fur boa. I know a great swell who took her \$400 diamond earrings and had them set in the head of her ermine coat. This was Secretary Stanton's way of telling the people that the Army of Northern Virginia had at last laid down its arms, and that peace had come again.

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Yvette Garibert, whose advent has been the theatrical event of the week, is not a pretty woman. She is ugly, gaunt and shabby in gown, the singer generally nasty songs in a Parisian accent no Yankee can understand, however much he may pretend to. At first the public will soon weary of this latest French freak. I sat here on Broadway a day or so since, & he looks very like the caricature of the rock and saw the Miss of the West 400 feet away in the river. He shock his head, hoping that the passengers on the little boat would notice the mien. But no one saw him.

After he crooked down behind the rock they water washed over his body up to his neck. He was on the point of giving up when a stranger who had also come down to the rocks saw him and mouthed the guides. Prentiss was hauled out with a pole. The stream of water that surprised him came from a millrace that is closed part of the time.

BROKEN HEARTS IN FRANCE.

Held of Less Account by the Law Than Broken Legs.

In no instance does the profound difference of national character in England and France appear more striking, says our Paris correspondent, than in the views held on both sides of the channel regarding breach of promise. Of course engagements are broken off in France as well as in England, but it is only in England that heavier damages are awarded for a broken heart than for a broken leg. The offense is all but unknown in the French law courts, whether it is that Frenchmen are less inclined to it or that the French girl dislikes bringing her sentimental troubler into court. To show Englishmen that the French are incurably prepossessed French persons of both sexes are used this subject it is enough to say that a young boy who attempted to turn her wounded feelings into cash would be regarded as only a degree less mean than the tasteless man.

The very small number of suits for breach of promise have always been supported by a plea that the lady was put to expense, and there must be besides evidence of an intent to deceive. Damages in any case are very small beside the royal amounts awarded by English juries. Recently an action for breach of promise à l'Anglaise was brought into the Third Paris police court. The lady and her father, as next friend, produced a bill showing that they were £50 out of pocket for the broken engagement. They might have had this; but, badly advised, they put on another item of £50 for the moral prejudice. The French judge did not understand this, and he dismissed the case.—London News.

Napoleon's Statement About Enghien.

When Napoleon was on his deathbed, a maladroit attendant read from an English review a bitter arraignment of him as guilty of the duke's murder. The dying man rose, and catching up his will wrote in his own hand: "I had the Duke d'Enghien seized and tried because it was necessary to the safety, the interest and the honor of the French people, when by his own confession the Comte d'Artois was supporting 60 assassins in Paris. Under similar circumstances I would again do likewise." Nevertheless he gave himself the utmost pains on certain occasions to unload the entire responsibility on Talleyrand. To Lord Elgin, to O'Meara, to Las Cases, to Montholon, he asserted that Talleyrand had checked his impulses to clemency.—"Life of Napoleon," by Professor William M. Sloane, in *Century*.

Kleptophotography.

He—See that nice looking chap over there?

She—Of course I do. Would I miss anything like that?

He—Well, you want to watch him. He'll take anything in sight.

She—Gracious! Is he a kleptomaniac?

He—No. He's an amateur photog-

rapher.—Detroit Free Press.

AT THE MERCY OF A CATARACT.

Perilous Adventure of an Acrobat Under the Niagara Falls.

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WIND BREAKS FOR ORCHARDS.

Facts Concerning This Subject of Importance to Apple Growers.

Wind breaks for orchards is a subject of great importance in the northwest, to everybody interested in growing apples. A close observer, writing in *The Farm Journal*, tells that the result of his observation, coupled with experience, has caused him to accept the following as facts:

If a wind break is planted close to the orchard, or if the orchard is small and surrounded on all sides by a close wind break, the result is sure to be disastrous. It is impossible to grow a successful orchard, that is closely hemmed in on all sides by a dense growth of timber. A good wind break is, however, a necessary adjunct and should always be provided if you would make your orchard a success. The first great question to be considered in planting any orchard is air drainage. To secure this, plant your wind break on the south the closest to your orchard, say within ten rods; on the east and west sides 10 to 15 rods, and on the north 30 or 40 rods, or more, owing to the location as regards natural air drainage.

A heavy, dense wind break on the south, the heavier the better, is advised. On the west and north let there be trees enough to stop the force of the wind, but still secure a free circulation of air by having no underbrush and removing the lower branches high enough to accomplish the desired effect and hold the snow. The orchard trees should be far enough away from the wind break at all points so that they will be inside of the line of snow banks. It is desirable to have banks of snow piled up in close vicinity to the orchard, but it is undesirable to have the trees themselves buried up in the snow on account of breaking down and the ravages caused by mice in girdling. Have the wind break on the east side more dense and heavy than on the west and north.

Much depends on the orchard site selected. There are many places where first class sites for orchards can be found on high-lying land or bluffs in close proximity to streams. A north slope is to be preferred, and many sites for orchards can be found where no protection is needed. There are thousands of farms, however, on what is called level prairies. On this land select the site for the orchard if possible on a north slope, plant wind breaks as described, set small apple trees, headed low, protect trunks and large branches from the sun, do but little pruning and what you do prune take from the northeast side of the tree or off the extreme top. Cultivate well, using plenty of fertilizers on top of the ground as far as the apple roots extend, and you will meet with success.

Home Markets for Western Farmers.

The fact is that the people of all sections in the United States are finally coming to realize that there is no sure thing on crops without irrigation—that, with this improved mode of farming, they take no chances. This being true, it will be adopted here and there throughout the country until gradually this safe means will become general. The great success of farming on former arid lands in the western states by irrigation, and their numerous crops came through in safety.

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The Flax Crop.

The flax has for many years grown most of the flax produced in this country. Since wheat has been so low it has taken the place of that crop, being grown only for its seed, which generally sells for nearly twice as much as bushel as wheat. The flax will not produce as many bushels as wheat, but it is quite as easily grown. If there were some way to make the fiber useful, the crop would be fairly profitable. But it is an exhaustive crop and can only be grown successfully while the soil is rich. American Cultivator in this connection tells that in some parts of western New York farmers have begun to grow soft corn, selling the seed this fall for 90 cents a bushel, while wheat only brings 60 cents. If they count the fertility of their soil which this crop exhausts, this price leaves no profit. But soft corn, being damp, is hard to digest, and is very liable to ferment, making the stomach sour and the teeth sore. Soft corn is worth much more to feed to cattle, which will eat corn and grain together. Having a double digestive apparatus, horned cattle will get more good from soft corn than any other domestic animal. But by spreading thin, soft corn can be made dry enough by midwinter to grind, especially when a few oats are mixed with it before the ears are put in the hopper. Corn and cob meal ground with oats make an excellent feed for any kind of stock. It is less liable to cloy than meal made wholly of any kind of grain.—American Cultivator.

A Superior Lubricator.

I. E. Wing tells the Ohio Farmer that beef or mutton tallow melted and mixed with enough kerosene or coal oil to keep it fluid makes a very superior lubricator, the kerosene evaporating after it is applied and leaving the tallow, which is composed of the very best globules for lubrication. He has used it a long while and finds it is extremely good. As economy is the watchword we advise a trial.

PAINTS OF MILK AND LIME.

Cheaper Than Ordinary Oil Paint and Much More Lasting. "Whitewash."

Where rough woodwork, such as old barns or other frame buildings, fences and the like, is to be painted, economy and often necessity would indicate the use of cheaper materials than ordinary oil paint, and more lasting than whitewash. A formula approved by General Le Due when he was commissioner of agriculture and more recently revised by Rural New Yorker, it is claimed, quite fills the bill. To two quarts of water lime, or hydraulic cement, add sweet skim milk until of the consistency of good cream. Pour in the milk slowly, stir briskly and thoroughly, and do not mix more than this quantity at a time, as it is liable to settle to the bottom and become hard. The proportions stated are not exact, and one will have to use his own judgment a little, seeing that the mixture is not thin enough to "run" or thick enough not to spread easily.

Use a flat brush, say four inches in width, and apply like oil paint. The paint, when dry, is a sort of creamy stone color, and any other color may be obtained by the addition of suitable pigments, which must first be "broken" or mixed in a little milk to a paste before being put with the first mixture. Better still, buy color ground in water. This paint has been extensively used for years with perfect satisfaction, looking well for several years, and is comparatively inexpensive. A common laborer can apply it at a saving of one-half the cost of painter's wages, and barnhands, when work is slack, could do it at a still greater saving.

For lights, beacons and keepers' dwellings, the government uses a mixture of ten parts freshly-shaken lime to one part of the best hydraulic cement, mixed well with salt water and applied quite thin. Another government recipe is as follows: Shake one-half bushel of lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process; then strain and add one peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice flour boiled in water to a thin paste, one-half pound of whiting and one pound of white glue dissolved in warm water. Allow it to stand several days, but apply hot. Two coats will usually be found necessary, as in all the foregoing formulas.

Late Fall and Winter Irrigation.

Late Wilcox of Colorado, writing to American Agriculturist, says:

In many sections of the west fall irrigation has been practiced with good success. After the crops are harvested water is turned on and the soil given a thorough soaking. Subsoiling greatly enhances the value of fall and winter irrigation. The land is also put into good condition for early spring plowing. But few crops should be irrigated from the time of planting until after the plants have had several days' growth. Fall irrigation supplies moisture sufficient to start the crops and gives them a vigorous growth of a few weeks before irrigation is necessary. It is better for young plants to have the moisture come from beneath than from the surface, especially in early spring. In Colorado it has been found that water may be applied advantageously before the regular cold days of winter set in, and this method is generally adopted wherever water can be had at that time of the year. The late irrigation is useful after a dry fall, and is especially to be recommended in the preparation for crops which require the maximum amount of moisture, and for orchards where the water supply is likely to be short the following season. The land acts as a storage reservoir. Let the soaking be a good deep one. Orchardists adopt this plan to circumvent the evil effects of winter drying.

The Corn Crop.

The corn crop in some of the western states is so large this year that it will be practically impossible to market all of it. Farmers will put some into cattle and hogs, and market in that way. Since wheat has been so low it has taken the place of that crop, being grown only for its seed, which generally sells for nearly twice as much as bushel as wheat. The flax will not produce as many bushels as wheat, but it is quite as easily grown. If there were some way to make the fiber useful, the crop would be fairly profitable. But it is an exhaustive crop and can only be grown successfully while the soil is rich. American Cultivator in this connection tells that in some parts of western New York farmers have begun to grow soft corn, selling the seed this fall for 90 cents a bushel, while wheat only brings 60 cents. If they count the fertility of their soil which this crop exhausts, this price leaves no profit. But soft corn, being damp, is hard to digest, and is very liable to ferment, making the stomach sour and the teeth sore. Soft corn is worth much more to feed to cattle, which will eat corn and grain together. Having a double digestive apparatus, horned cattle will get more good from soft corn than any other domestic animal. But by spreading thin, soft corn can be made dry enough by midwinter to grind, especially when a few oats are mixed with it before the ears are put in the hopper. Corn and cob meal ground with oats make an excellent feed for any kind of stock. It is less liable to cloy than meal made wholly of any kind of grain.—American Cultivator.

Feeding Soft Corn.

It is a common practice among farmers to feed soft corn by throwing it on the ground for hogs to gnaw off the grain. This is very wasteful, for the cob of soft corn has considerable nutrition which in this way of feeding is lost. But the soft corn, being damp, is hard to digest, and is very liable to ferment, making the stomach sour and the teeth sore. Soft corn is worth much more to feed to cattle, which will eat corn and grain together. Having a double digestive apparatus, horned cattle will get more good from soft corn than any other domestic animal. But by spreading thin, soft corn can be made dry enough by midwinter to grind, especially when a few oats are mixed with it before the ears are put in the hopper. Corn and cob meal ground with oats make an excellent feed for any kind of stock. It is less liable to cloy than meal made wholly of any kind of grain.—American Cultivator.

Fruit in Southern Illinois.

Within the last few years an active campaign of orchard planting has been carried on by the farmers of southern Illinois. Millions of apple, pear, peach, cherry and other fruit trees have been set, besides many thousands of acres of small fruits. The Ben Davis leads among apples and the Kieffer among pears. Already has this fruit industry assumed important proportions, the acreage in apple orchards being notably extended. Co-operative fruit companies and shipping associations have been formed, and there appear good reasons for believing that this fruit belt is destined to become noted in a comparative short time.

An experiment which will be watched with more than usual interest is now in progress at the Kansas station. It consists of an attempt to preserve silage by stacking out of doors instead of storing it in a silo.

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE
OF GOOD TOBACCO
EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS



Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Mich. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's 'Cough Remedy' to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by the Saltzman Drug Co.

DIRECTIONS

for using

CATARH

Apply a particle of the Balm directly into the nostrils. After a moment draw a deep breath through the nose. Use three times a day, after meals prepared, and before retiring.

ELY'S Cream Balm opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. It's pain and irritation. Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed, and gives a relief at once. Price 25cts. druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

Sheriff's

Oliver Overholz

By virtue of an order of the Sheriff of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed for sale at public auction, lot No. 7 in the George city of Massillon, the following described real estate situated in the city of Massillon, Ohio, in the second quarter of section No. 10 and range No. 9, of the beginning at the north east corner in the middle of the Can road, thence west 10 rods, the same containing the tract of land containing one acre of land. The last described parcel, the east one acre lot, is to be sold at \$250. Terms, evidence at one o'clock P.M.

HIRAM YOUNG & WAXMAN, et al., U.S. G. JOHNSON, Attorneys.

Notice of Appoint

The undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John F. Wilson, deceased, late of Stark County, dated the 28th day of Dec. WILLIAM

MANUFACTURERS' EXCH

Manufacturer and jobber of

Farm and Household Nove

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ADVERTISING EXCHAI

Contracts for printing and publishing. Advertising novelties, etc.

Oldest Established Real Estate and Loan Office in Mass.

BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

CHEAP Building Lots

All parts of the city. Easy Terms. Perfect Title. Ohio National Loan Association Agency. Sells investment stock and executor n

JAMES R. DUNN, Proprietor, 50 S.

DR B E OTTM

The Celebrated Specialis
Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday,

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only

No money required of responsible p
to commence treatment.



Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen suffering with throat and lung difficulties to call at our drug store for a bottle of Otto's Cure, which we are distributing free of charge and we can conveniently recommend it as a superior remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will stop a cough quicker than any known remedy. We will guarantee it to cure you. If your children have croup or whooping cough it is sure to give instant relief. Don't delay, but get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. sold at McCuen's Pharmacy.

Over the remarkable cures by the grandest specific of the age, Bacon's Celery King, which acts as a natural laxative; stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and kidneys, and is nature's great healer and health renewer. If you have kidney liver and blood disorders do not delay but call at McCuen's Pharmacy for a free trial package. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Assignee's Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, will be sold on Saturday, the eleventh day of January, 1896, at one o'clock P.M., for sale at public outcry, on the premises, the following lands formerly belonging to Matthias Clemens, deceased, and lands are described as follows: Lot numbered fifty-two (52) as the same is numbered on the plat of the original town of Navarre, now part of the incorporated village of Navarre, in the County of Stark, State of Ohio, excepting forty-five (45) feet of the north end of said lot to be sold to Augustus Crossland, as shown by deed bearing date of September 18th, 1887, and record of in Deed Records, page 100, and record of in Deed Records, page 101, and part of the said lot to be sold subject to the several conditions set out in the deed last mentioned and to which reference is hereby made; the said part of said lot is set apart and appraised at the sum of Ninety Dollars (\$90.00).

Also the following part of a lot of land, described as follows: Being a part of lot numbered twenty-three (23) as the same is numbered on the plat of the original town of Navarre, in the County of Stark, State of Ohio, excepting forty-five (45) feet of the north end of said lot to be sold to Augustus Crossland, as shown by deed bearing date of September 18th, 1887, and record of in Deed Records, page 100, and record of in Deed Records, page 101, and part of the said lot to be sold subject to the several conditions set out in the deed last mentioned and to which reference is hereby made; the said part of said lot is set apart and appraised at the sum of Ninety Dollars (\$90.00).

Also the following part of land situated in the village of Bethelton, in the said County and State, being an undivided half of lot numbered Three thousand seven hundred and sixty (3,760) on the plat of the said City of Canton; the said half interest being appraised at the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00).

Also the following part of land situated in the village of Bethelton, in the said County and State, being an undivided half of lot numbered Three thousand seven hundred and sixty (3,760) on the plat of the said City of Canton; the said half interest being appraised at the sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00).

All of the above ready to be sold free of the inborn right of dower of Sarah Clemens, the wife of my assignor, Matthias Clemens, and all of said ready above described is to be sold in the village of Navarre, Ohio, on the eleventh day of January, 1896, at one o'clock P.M.

The terms of sale are as follows: one third cash on day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, due in one and two years respectively, and to be paid by mortgage, and the same sold and bearing interest from day of sale, payable annually.

ALEXANDER GARVER,
assignee of
Matthias Clemens.

J. J. Grant, Attorney.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known specialist in the United States, and remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the country to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the principles and methods of his own discovery.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases of the skin, nervous system, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, bladder, chronic female and sexual diseases, etc.

His treatment has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pro

found hopeless and dead in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has the greatest care known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases are particularly well treated.

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, ptomaine, iridotomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early Vice, and the results of its debasing influence.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skilful treatment.

FILETS, FISTULAS AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or discomfort.

SPERMATOCYSTS, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOVEMANSHIP, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DECAYED FACULTIES, female weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from painful life, weak digestion, etc.

MAARRIED MEN, or those happy life, aware of physical infirmities, etc., are also cured.

WE GUARANTEE TO CURE all diseases of the skin, nervous system, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, bladder, etc., and all other diseases of the body, with all its dreadful

and long troubles, caused by vice, debility